

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher presents a review of theoretical literature based on relevant theories. It covers Literature: Drama, Korean Drama, and Parenting Style: Definition of Parenting Style, Type of Parenting Style, and The Impact of Parenting Style to Children Behavior.

2.1 Literature

Etymologically, literature or *litterae* is derived from Latin word which means plural. Literature is an idea from humans to express their thought and ideas through the spoken or written works. According to Klarer (1962) literature is referred to as the whole written expression which has a specific meaning of the word. Klarer finds that literary works usually consist of additional adjectives for example “aesthetic” or “artistic”. Therefore, literature is a media to express beautiful thought and ideas to pour it into literary works such as poems, novels, drama, biographies, autobiographies, monographs’, and so on.

National Open University of Nigeria states literature comes from the human experience of expressing words in beautiful patterns that are usually printed to paper, but some forms of literature are performing in front of people as well. There are drama, poetry, novels, and short story. That means literature is a place for people to share their works through literary works. There are unique literary works that other products from literary work do not have that is drama or plays. Drama or play has unique characteristics because drama needs actors or

actress to play the stories in the stage performance and brings life experiences realistically to the audience.

2.1.1 Drama

This modern literature has experienced many expansions and brings some impact to literary work, and one of them is drama. According to National Open University of Nigeria (2008) drama is a literary work that demonstrates the situation of human life through the storyline to entertain the audience. The function of drama itself is to represent human life through the spoken word, sentence, and idea that has developed with dramatic and performs theater room. Drama performed by actors and actresses on a stage where conflicts and emotions are expressed through dialogue and action.

Based on Klarer second book (1962), there are three kinds of drama, there are mystery, tragedy, and comedy. In addition, the term in a drama is utilized at three different levels First, a performance where drama is showed on stage or screen and acted by actress or actors. The second composition, in this level, drama usually does not perform in a theater room, mostly used language or pantomime to describe the story. And the last one is a branch of literature, which presents the dialogue of drama from the beginning till the end.

As time goes by, drama becomes easier to access and drama becomes popular nowadays. Since drama is not only played on the theater room as well as drama can be captured and recorded to play on TV at any time. On the other hand, drama is a place for artists to expose the values of life such as social life, social inequality, and so on. Drama today tends to show social life, Yoo Hyun-mi is one

of the authors that represent social life values by making a good drama with title *Sky Castle*. *Sky Castle* is the result of modern drama in South Korea which is a Korean drama that successfully introduces Korean culture through Korean drama.

2.1.2 Korean Drama

Korean drama or Korean TV series originally comes from South Korea. Korean drama is a drama that is influenced by modern eras. Different from the most drama, Korean drama is commonly played on the stage and aired on TV. Therefore it means that Korean drama is influenced or used the *performance* level in drama, where the actress and actors play drama on the screen and record all the shows. Korean drama generally does not have long narratives and plots. Refers to (Lat & Tacle, 2018) Television drama is a source to find joy, happiness, and information through the stories to influence people where certain morals and beliefs are attached in the drama.

Korean dramas tend to portray the culture of Korean people's lives and are habitually used as one of the characteristics of Korean dramas. Likewise, the family theme in Korean dramas is often shown in Korean drama stories and raises parenting as the point of the drama. The example is *Sky Castle*, one of the dramas studied by the writer. *Sky Castle* reflects how the culture, social lives of rich people and the way they educate their children in South Korea. This Korean drama is included in the ranks of the best dramas that made the history of Korean cable TV with the highest share rating of 24,33% and made it a very popular Korean drama.

2.2 Parenting Style

2.2.1 Definition of Parenting Style

Improving child potentials and taking care of children is a priority for parents. *Parenting* is a job for parents or someone who take cares of children in shaping children's personality and outcomes. According to (Tanvir & Bukhari, et. al. 2016) *parenting* is an activity that can be done individually or together in the process of developing and influencing children's behavior.

In terms of *parenting* activities, based on the theory of Baumrind (1991) the purpose of parenting is to control, give value and develop children to socialize in society according to social norms. Smetana (2017) finds that *parenting* style is initially based on social competence, but most of the studies have focused on the effects of parents on children. In this case, parents are required to be a good example for their children to develop children's character.

In the end, *parenting* is a job where parents or someone who takes care of children need to make their children be a better person, by educating their children in a good way to developed children's behavior. Besides, many factors influence children's behavior. One of the factors is the types of parenting styles. Diana Baumrind finds several types of parenting styles to support the development of children's behavior.

2.2.2 Type of Parenting Style

Baumrind (1971) finds that parenting Style has three styles of parenting, categorized as: Authoritative, Authoritarian, and Permissive.

1. Authoritative

The utilized of *authoritative* style, most of the parents are warm but also firm to their children. Parents are supporting and encouraging their children's choices as long as it is positive but still, controlled by parents. In the end of the result, when children do a mistake parents will ask and give a chance to their children to explain. The characteristics of *authoritative* parents are:

- a. Warm and listen to the children.
- b. Setting clear limitation to children behavior.
- c. Teaching the children how to be independent and putting norms as the basis of the children's behavior.
- d. Instead of becoming mad or insulting their children, *authoritative* parents will give a discussion and a little bit of dialogue to make their children understand.
- e. *Authoritative* parents usually do not use the phrases as “because I said”.

2. Authoritarian

The use of *authoritarian* style might be influenced by the parents' childhood, culture or society. Parents show little warmth and very monitor their children. *Authoritarian* parents mostly restrict and force their children to follow the parent's instruction. There are characteristic of *authoritarian* parents:

- a. Parents put high demands and low response to children.

- b. Less warm and mistakes punished harshly.
- c. Parents are strict and disciplinarians. Parents believe that children should accept the rules without any question.
- d. *Authoritarian* parents usually use the phrases as, “*you will do this because I said,*” and “*because I’m the parent and you are not.*”

3. Permissive

Typically of *permissive* parents are very warm and easy, parents trust that the way to show their love to their children is by giving all their children’s wish. Parents give freedom to live life to their children and will not say “NO” to their children. Here are characteristics of *authoritarian* parents:

- a. Low demands with high response.
- b. Children can do what they want to do without asking their parents.
- c. Parents tend to be very loving, however they make little or no attempt to control or discipline their kids.
- d. *Permissive* parents usually use the phrases as “*sure, you can stay up late if you want to,*” and “*you do not need to do any chores if you don’t feel like it.*”

2.2.3 The Impact of Parenting Style to Children Behavior

By using the parenting style which are *Authoritative*, *Authoritarian*, or *Permissive* there are also several consequences to children's behavior. Refer to Trautner (2017):

No.	Types of Parenting	Impacts to Children Behavior
1.	Authoritative	Parents in this category tend to develop close

		<p>nurturing relationships with their children as they provide clear, firm and consistent rules.</p> <p>Children in this category are responsible, able to manage their aggression, have high self-esteem and are very self-confident. Parents are highly responsive, expect age-appropriate behavior and restrictions are clear and firm. Therefore, children are assertive, socially responsible, self-regulated and cooperative. Children are also happy, talented and successful.</p>
2.	Authoritarian	<p>Children are aggressive, but can also be socially inept, shy and cannot make their own decisions. Children in these families have, are poor judges of character and will rebel against authority figures when they are older. Children rarely learn to think on their own. Children have a difficult time managing their anger and are very resentful.</p>
3.	Permissive	<p>Children are not required to have good manners or be responsible around the home. The child typically has a lot of freedom, tend to have high self-esteem and good social</p>

		<p>skills, they are also demanding and selfish.</p> <p>Besides, children make their own decisions without idea from parents, children are impulsive, aggressive and lack independence as well as personal responsibility, mainly due to the huge lack of boundaries.</p>
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